(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2190.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1789.

By the SENATE, December 22, 1788.

RESOLVED, That the bill, entitled, An act to incorporate certain persons in every Christian church, society or congregation, throughout this state, be published two weeks in the Annapolis Gazette and Baltimore news-papers, for the consideration of the people of this state, and the same be printed with the votes and proceedings of both houses of the general assembly.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 22, 1788. Read and assented to.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

*A bill, entitled, An ACT to incorporate certain persons in every Christian church or congregation throughout this state.*

WHEREAS it is reasonable and proper, that all denominations of Christians within this state, whose members conduct themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner, should receive and enjoy equal rights and privileges, without partiality, preference or distinction, in all things concerning the temporalities and government of their respective churches, congregations and societies; and whereas also it is necessary to their welfare, that they should be empowered to hold and acquire certain portions of property in a corporate or congregational capacity, and enter into various engagements of a civil or temporal nature, which can only be done by the assistance of the general assembly, which assistance may nevertheless be rightfully granted without disturbing private opinions, or affecting the rights of judgment, in matters of religion, or imposing an involuntary burden on any person whatsoever; and whereas it is most convenient to make provision for their respective situations, by a general law, which shall reach their several exigencies in affairs of a temporal or civil nature, as far as a difference of circumstances will admit; the general assembly, having therefore taken the premises into serious consideration, and conceiving themselves indispensably bound to secure and preserve the same equality of rights, privileges and advantages, to all quiet and inoffensive Christian societies in this state, without any exception, whereby religion may be encouraged and diffused, and peace, order and universal tranquillity, prevail, have agreed to enact,

*And be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That in every Christian church, society or congregation, of whatsoever sect, order or denomination, now known, or which shall at any time hereafter be known and acknowledged in this state, and protected in the free and full exercise of their religion, by the constitution and laws of the same, there shall be and remain sufficient power and authority in all the male persons above twenty-one years of age belonging to any such church, society or congregation, to elect, at their discretion, certain sober and discreet persons, not less than five nor more than thirteen, which persons so elected shall be and are hereby constituted a body politic or corporate, upon being registered as herein after directed, to act as trustees in the name and behalf of the particular church, society or congregation, for which they are respectively chosen, and to manage the estate, property, interest and inheritance, of the same, in the most upright and careful manner, and shall moreover have perpetual succession in law, fact and name, as herein after prescribed, and shall, by their name of incorporation, have full power and lawful authority to sue and to be sued, to implead and to be impleaded, to answer and to be answered unto, in any court or courts of law or equity within this state, before any judge or judges, justice or justices, in all manner of suits and pleas whatever, and of what nature or kind soever such suits, pleas or actions, may be, in as full and effectual manner, as any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, may or can do.

*And be it enacted,* That every such body politic or corporate shall be chosen, and the succession kept up, at such times and places as are ordinarily used for public meetings of the said church, society or congregation, and by such persons as are allowed to have a voice in the management and direction of congregational or temporal concerns, according to the known custom and usage of their respective denominations, or the said body politic or corporate shall be chosen, and the succession kept up, according to the rules, regulations and practice, that may have been heretofore adopted and used, or that shall be at the first time of electing adopted and agreed upon by any particular church, society or congregation, for ordering, directing or managing, their congregational or temporal concerns; provided always, that every trustee or member of any corporation aforesaid, shall be of the same religious sect or denomination with the church, society or congregation, by which he is chosen to this trust; and provided also, that the minister, or senior minister where there are more than one settled in any church, society or congregation, shall always, in virtue of his ministry, be a member of the body politic or corporate belonging to the same, exclusive of the number heretofore prescribed.

*And be it enacted,* That in case any debate shall arise in any church, society or congregation, about the right of voting, or whether the election aforesaid hath been fairly conducted, agreeably to the true intent and meaning of this act, the parties contending shall each of them choose one discreet and reputable person from among the members or trustees of some neighbouring church, society or congregation, of the same religious persuasion, if any such there be, and if none such, then of any other Christian society, which two persons shall choose a third qualified in like manner, and the said three persons shall meet at the place where the difference has arisen, and hear and determine upon the matter, and their judgment or award, or the judgment or award of a majority of them, certified under their hands and seals to the contending parties, shall be final.

*And be it enacted,* That at the first election or appointment of every body politic or corporate aforesaid, every church, society or congregation, assembled as already directed, shall determine and fix on their plan, agreement or regulation, mentioning and specifying distinctly the time and manner of electing trustees, and the manner in which the succession shall be perpetuated, and containing an exact description of the qualifications of the persons severally electing and elected, and to elect and to be elected thereafter, and also the name, style or title, of the corporation, by which it shall be thereafter called, distinguished and known, and the name of the church, society or congregation, choosing the same, which said plan, agreement or regulation, shall be entered in the book herein after directed to be kept by every the said body politic or corporate, and the same shall be acknowledged by the said trustees, or a majority of them, before, and certified by, any two justices of the peace for the county in which the said church, society or congregation, or the greatest number of them, shall reside, or the same shall be acknowledged before, and certified by, one of the judges of the general court, after being well assured by the said trustees, or a majority of them, that the proceedings have been legally and duly conducted; and the said plan or agreement, so acknowledged and certified, shall be filed by the said trustees with the clerk of the county court where the said church, society or congregation, or the greater part of them, shall reside, within six months after such acknowledgment shall be made, and the same shall be recorded in a book to be provided for these special purposes at the expence of the several corporations in that county whose proceedings shall be so recorded, and a copy of the said proceedings, from the records thereof, under the hand of the clerk, and the public seal of his office, shall be of the same force and effect in every court of law and equity within this state, as the original proceedings would be if the same were produced in court, and the said clerk shall be entitled to such fees for his services as are allowed by law for services of the like nature in matters belonging to his office.

*And be it enacted,* That every corporation, or body politic aforesaid, respectively, and their successors, or the majority of them, by their name of incorporation aforesaid, shall have full power and authority to hold and use one common seal, to appoint the times and places of their meetings, and the number necessary to constitute a quorum, and shall moreover provide and keep a good and sufficient record book, and cause to be therein registered a fair account of all their proceedings, subject, at all times, to the inspection of the several members of the church, society or congregation, in whose behalf the same are respectively entered, and the same shall be laid before a public meeting, when thereunto required by any five or more of the same; and the said trustees, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority to frame such rules and ordinances for conducting their concerns, as may be necessary and convenient for accomplishing the end of their institution; provided always, that nothing therein contained shall be repugnant to, but perfectly consistent with, the constitution and laws of this state.

*And be it enacted,* That all and every of the said corporations or trustees, and their successors, by their respective names or titles, shall be vested with an estate, in fee-simple, in all glebe-lands, and other lands and tenements, and also in every parsonage church, chapel, meeting-house, or other house of worship and burying-ground, belonging to, and in the use of, the particular church, society or congregation, for which they are respectively chosen as a body politic or corporate, and shall also, by their respective names or titles, have absolute property in all books, plate or other ornaments, and all goods and chattels, belonging to the said church, society or congregation, whether the said lands and tenements, parsonage church, chapel, meeting-house, or other house of worship, and also whether the said books, plate and other ornaments, and the said goods and chattels, have been given, granted or devised, directly to the said church, society or congregation, or to any person or persons in trust, to and for their use.

*Provided nevertheless,* That if there be any person or persons whatsoever, who may have a legal right to, and be in the actual possession of, any such lands and tenements, it shall and may be lawful for any such person or persons to declare, by an instrument in writing, transmitted to the trustees or corporation of the particular church, society or congregation, of which he, she or they, may be respectively members, the use or trust for which he, she or they, will possess or enjoy the same; and if any such person or persons will declare that he, she or they, have held and enjoyed the same lands and tenements for the use of, or in trust for, the particular church, society or congregation, of which he, she or they, may be respectively members, and shall be willing that the same be applied to, and for the use and benefit of, such particular church, society or congregation, then, and in such case, the person or persons, so holding and enjoying the same lands and tenements, shall, by a deed of indenture proper for such purpose, convey and make over to the trustees or body politic or corporate of such particular church, society or congregation, the said lands and tenements to, and for the use and benefit of, such church, society or congregation; but if any person or persons shall refuse to make the declaration aforesaid, or be unwilling to make any such conveyance of the said lands and tenements, then and in such case he, she or they, shall not be affected by the operation of this act; and the said corporations or trustees shall also, by their said respective names or titles, receive all debts due, or that shall become due, to the said church or congregation, and sue for and recover the same in any court of law or equity in this state, in the name, and for the use, of the said church, society or congregation, to which they respectively belong, as trustees or a body politic or corporate.

*And,* whereas the declaration of rights prohibits every religious sect, order or denomination of christians, as such, from receiving any sale, gift or devise of lands, goods or chattels, except not more than two acres of land for a church, meeting-house or other house of worship, and for a burying-ground, without the leave of the legislature; *Be it enacted,* That every body politic or corporate aforesaid, and their successors, or the major part of them, by their respective names or titles, shall be able and capable in law to purchase, hold, possess and enjoy, in fee simple, or for any other less estate or estates, any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments, within this state, by the gift, grant, bargain, sale, alienation, enfeoffment, or confirmation of any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable in law to make the same, provided the same be made by indenture duly acknowledged and recorded according to law, and such lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments, or any less estates, rights or interests, of or in the same, to grant, alien, sell or transfer, and also that every the said corporation, or body politic, and their successors, or the major part of them, severally by their said respective names or titles, may take and receive any sum or sums of money, any kind, manner or portion of goods and chattels, that shall be sold, given or bequeathed to them as aforesaid, by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable in law to make a gift, sale or bequest thereof, and employ the same for the benefit and use of the particular church, society or congregation, whereunto they respectively belong as a body politic or corporate; provided always, that the said bequests be not made in the last sickness of the testator, and provided also, that the clear yearly value of the messuages, houses, lands, tenements, rents, annuities and other hereditaments, interests, property and estate, real and personal, of what nature or kind soever, of any particular corporation whatever, or their successors, shall not exceed the sum of one thousand pounds current money, and all gifts, grants and bequests, made to any body politic or corporate aforesaid, or their successors, after the clear yearly value of their estates, real and personal, of what nature or kind soever, shall amount to the said sum of one thousand pounds current money, and all bargains and purchases to be made by any trustees or corporation aforesaid, or their successors, which may increase the yearly value of the said estate above or beyond the standard aforesaid, shall be absolutely void and of none effect; and provided also, that no corporation or body politic aforesaid, or their successors, shall grant, alien, sell or transfer, such lands, tenements, annuities or transfer such lands, tenements, annuities or other hereditaments, or any less estates, rights or interests in the same, or dispose of any kind, manner or portion, of goods or chattels, or any sum or sums of money above twenty pounds current money, or sell, alien or transfer, any church, chapel, meeting-house, or other house of worship, or burying-ground, or apply to the legislature for leave

to ſell, alien, or transfer the ſame, unleſs thereunto authoriſed by a majority of the votes of the church, ſociety or congregation, whereunto they reſpectively belong as a body politic or corporate; and in caſe any body politic or corporate, or their ſucceſſors, or any of them, ſhall act contrary to the proviſions herein expreſſed, then, and in every ſuch caſe, ſuch ſales, gifts or grants, ſhall be null and void, and each and every member who ſhall have concurred in offending as aforeſaid, ſhall be for ever thereafter incapable of executing the truſts created by this act; and the ſaid church, ſociety or congregation, to which the ſaid truſtees or body politic ſo offending did belong, ſhall and may proceed at their diſcretion to appoint and chooſe, as herein before directed, a ſufficient number of perſons qualified as aforeſaid to act as truſtees, or a body politic or corporate, for and on behalf of the ſaid church, ſociety or corporation.

*And*, whereas it has been repreſented to this general aſſembly, that certain property, real, perſonal and mixed, or the rents and profits thereof, have been heretofore applied to the uſe, ſupport and maintenance, of the miniſters of the Roman catholic religion, although the ſaid property hath been held and poſſeſſed by certain individuals as the legal proprietors thereof, but under a confidential or implied truſt, that the ſaid property, and the rents and profits thereof, ſhould be faithfully applied to the uſe, ſupport or maintenance, of the miniſters of the Roman catholic religion: And whereas, by the declaration of rights all gifts, ſales or devices, for the ſupport, uſe or benefit, of any miniſter or preacher of the goſpel as ſuch, or of any religious ſect or denomination, without the leave of the legiſlature, are declared to be void: And, whereas it is highly reaſonable and juſt to grant unto the miniſters of the Roman catholic religion, who are citizens of this ſtate, that legiſlative aid without which they will be deſtitute of that protection and ſecurity to their property to which they are entitled equally with every other ſect or denomination of chriſtians; *Be it enacted*, That every legal proprietor or poſſeſſor of any property, real, perſonal or mixed, held and poſſeſſed by him, on or before the fourteenth day of Auguſt, ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-ſix, under a confidential truſt, that the ſame, or the rents or profits thereof, ſhould be applied to the uſe, ſupport or maintenance, of the miniſters of the Roman catholic religion, and every legal proprietor or poſſeſſor of any property, real, perſonal or mixed, acquired ſince the ſaid fourteenth day of Auguſt, ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-ſix, by exchange for property held under a confidential truſt as aforeſaid, before the ſaid fourteenth day of Auguſt, ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-ſix, or purchaſed with money or other valuable conſideration held by ſuch proprietor or poſſeſſor in confidential truſt as aforeſaid, or ariſing from the rents, iſſues and profits, of ſuch property, acquired before the period aforeſaid, may have full power and authority, at any time hereafter, to execute an inſtrument of writing, declaring the purpoſes for which the ſaid property hath been or is held by him, or he may by deed or otherwiſe convey the ſame in truſt to any one or more of the miniſters of the Roman catholic religion, being citizens of this ſtate, and exerciſing their miniſterial functions agreeably to the eſtabliſhed rules and diſcipline of their church, and to the regulations to be agreed upon at the firſt meeting for chooſing truſtees purſuant to the directions of this act, and for ſuch pious purpoſes as the ſame hath been confidentially held by him, which ſaid declaration or deed ſo to be made, ſhall be ſigned by the party making the ſame in preſence of two witneſſes, acknowledged as aforeſaid, and on the ſaid declaration or deed ſhall be endorſed the affidavit of the party, that the property comprehended in ſuch declaration or deed was really and bonâ fide held by him for pious purpoſes, or acquired as aforeſaid in manner and for the purpoſes aforeſaid, and the ſaid affidavit ſhall be recorded with the ſaid declaration or deed within ſix months after the execution thereof.

*And be it enacted*, That the ſaid perſon or perſons, and their ſucceſſors, in whoſe favour the ſaid declaration or deed ſhall be made, ſhall be veſted with ſuch eſtate in fee or leſſer eſtate, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid declaration or deed, and true intent of the party or parties making the ſame.

*And be it enacted*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the miniſters of the Roman catholic religion within this ſtate, citizens thereof, and exerciſing their miniſterial functions agreeably to their eſtabliſhed rules and diſcipline, to chooſe at their diſcretion certain perſons of their order, citizens of the ſtate, not leſs than five, nor more than ſeven, to conſtitute a body politic or corporate; which ſaid body politic or corporate may acquire and hold by deed or otherwiſe from any one of their own body, any property held in confidential truſt before the fourteenth day of Auguſt, ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-ſix, or acquired ſince that period by exchange or purchaſe from funds ariſing from ſuch property held in confidential truſt before the ſaid fourteenth day of Auguſt, ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-ſix, and which property ſhall be under their ſole control and management, and the ſaid miniſters may do every thing by this act appointed for or required of any particular church, ſociety or congregation, in electing, inſtituting and perpetuating, its reſpective corporation.

*And*, whereas by the declaration of rights it was among other thing provided, that the churches, chapels, glebes, and all other property belonging to the church of England, now denominated the proteſtant epiſcopal church in this ſtate, ought to remain to the ſaid church for ever: And whereas certain laws or acts have been paſſed for the eſtabliſhment of bodies politic, by the name of Select Veſtries, for the preſervation of the ſaid property, and applying the ſame towards the ſupport of miniſters and readers, clerks and regiſters, of the ſaid church; *Be it therefore enacted*, That the miniſter and veſtry of every proteſtant epiſcopal church or congregation in this ſtate, within their reſpective bounds or diſtricts, heretofore called pariſhes, ſhall, as a body politic, upon the footing of equal liberty, without being obliged to any change of name, or any diminution of their former rights under the ſaid veſtry acts, be entitled unto, and have all and ſingular ſuch other and farther rights, franchiſes, immunities and enlargement, or extenſion of their property and eſtates, as the miniſter, truſtees and body politic, of any other church or congregation are entitled to, or can of right have, claim or enjoy, under this act.

*And be it further enacted*, That if heretofore there has been, or hereafter ſhall be, any failure or neglect to chooſe veſtrymen according to law, on any Eaſtern Monday, or otherwiſe, to the injury of the veſtry of any proteſtant epiſcopal church or congregation, it ſhall and may be lawful for the miniſter of ſuch church or congregation, and in the abſence or want of a miniſter, for any two of the former veſtrymen, by advertiſements put up at ſuch church, to notify and call a meeting of the perſons entitled to vote for veſtrymen, on the firſt Monday of any month ſucceeding that on which Eaſter falls, in order to hold a new election for reviving and continuing ſuch veſtry according to law, and in the manner in which ſuch election ought to have been held by law on the Eaſter Monday preceeding.

*And*, whereas the particular churches, ſocieties or congregations, for whoſe uſe and benefit the ſaid truſtees or bodies politic are intended to be incorporated by this act, may conſiſt of male perſons, conſiderably different in numbers; and it is reaſonable and proper that the funds and revenues belonging to ſuch churches, ſocieties and congregations, ſhould be eſtabliſhed upon a ſcale as proportionate to their reſpective numbers as the circumſtances of their ſituation will admit; *Be it enacted*, That where the male perſons above twenty-one years of age belonging to any ſuch church, ſociety or congregation, ſhall amount to any number not exceeding twenty, it ſhall be lawful for the truſtees, or bodies politic or corporate, of ſuch particular church, ſociety or congregation, to hold and enjoy any portion of property, real, perſonal or mixed, for the uſe and advantage of their ſaid church, ſociety or congregation, whoſe clear yearly value or income ſhall amount to the ſum of one hundred and fifty pounds current money, but not more; and where the male perſons above twenty-one years of age belonging to any ſuch church, ſociety or congregation, ſhall amount to any number more than twenty, and not exceeding forty, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid truſtees, or body politic or corporate, of ſuch particular church, ſociety or congregation, to hold and enjoy any portion of property, real, perſonal or mixed, for the uſes and advantages aforeſaid, whoſe clear yearly value or income ſhall amount to the ſum of four hundred and fifty pounds like money, but not more; and where the male perſons above twenty-one years of age belonging to any church, ſociety or congregation, ſhall amount to any number more than forty, and not exceeding fifty, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid truſtees, or body politic or corporate, of ſuch particular church, ſociety or congregation, to hold and enjoy any portion of property, real, perſonal or mixed, for the uſes and advantages aforeſaid, whoſe clear yearly value or income ſhall amount to the ſum of ſix hundred pounds like money, but not more; and where the male perſons above twenty-one years of age belonging to any ſuch church, ſociety or congregation, ſhall exceed the number of fifty, then it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid truſtees, or body politic or corporate, of ſuch particular church, ſociety or congregation, to hold and enjoy any portion of property, real, perſonal or mixed, for the uſes and advantages aforeſaid, whoſe clear yearly value or income ſhall amount to the ſum of one thouſand pounds current money, as herein before limited and appointed.

*And be it further enacted*, That the aforeſaid ſeveral corporations, bodies politic, or truſtees of the ſame, ſhall, on or before the firſt day of June, ſeventeen hundred and ninety, return a liſt and ſchedule, on oath or affirmation, of all property, real, perſonal and mixed, of every kind, by them reſpectively held, and the rents, iſſues, and profits thereof, to the clerk of the county court where the ſame ſhall lie, to be entered on record, in the book directed to be provided as aforeſaid, and the amount of the ſame ſhall be deemed and conſidered as part of the fund allowed by this act for ſuch ſociety or corporation to acquire; and the ſaid corporations, bodies politic or truſtees, ſhall, at the end of every five years for ever thereafter, make return of ſuch liſt or ſchedule, containing the clear yearly value or income of their property reſpectively, to be entered on record as aforeſaid. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that what is herein before enjoined and directed, ſhall not be extended to diminiſh or affect any fund where the ſame is held in common for the uſe of more than one miniſter of ſuch ſociety or congregation, unleſs the clear yearly value thereof, when divided among the ſaid miniſters, ſhall exceed the ſaid ſum of one thouſand pounds current money for each reſpective miniſter.

*And be it enacted*, That nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued, adjudged or taken, to abridge or affect the rights of conſcience or private judgment, or in the leaſt to alter or change the religious conſtitution or government of any church, congregation or ſociety, ſo far as reſpects, or in anywiſe concerns doctrine, diſcipline or worſhip.

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## LONDON, *October* 12.

SHOULD the ſtate of Sweden negotiate with the empreſs, and acknowledge, as it is ſaid they are ready to do, the impoſicy of the war the king entered into, this will amount to ſuch a revolution as will reverſe all that was done in 1773, when they limited their republican form, and made the king almoſt abſolute—reſerving, indeed, only the power which they now ſeem diſpoſed to employ.

*Oct.* 15. A Turkiſh man and boy were loading a waggon with hay, when they were ſurpriſed by a foraging party of Auſtrians:—The boy, though only 13 years of age, defended himſelf by two piſtols on the top of the waggon with great bravery. When his powder and ball were expended, he made a noble reſiſtance with a ſcythe, and wounded two huſſars very dangerouſly; but the horſes in the waggon taking fright, it was overthrown, and the man and boy much bruiſed. Both of them had bones broken, which, when examined by the ſurgeon, made the man cry with pain; but the boy bore all with the patience of an ancient Roman, and reproved his companion for his betraying his uneaſineſs before the Chriſtian dogs.

Abſtract of an article in the laſt "Philoſophical Tranſactions," viz. Abſtract of an account of a maſs of native iron, found in South-America. By Don Michael Rubin de Celis.

On the ſouth ſide of the river Vermejo, and weſt of the great river Parana, is an immenſe plain, where there are no mountains, nor even the ſmalleſt ſtone, within a circumference of one hundred leagues, inhabited only by a few roving Indians, whoſe only employment is to gather the honey and wax with which the woods abound. In the middle of this plain was diſcovered the maſs of iron in queſtion; and Don Michael was ſent by the vicerdy of the river Plata to examine it. The latitude of the ſpot was found to be 27 deg. 28 ſec. ſouth. The maſs was almoſt buried in pure clay and aſhes, its exterior appearance was that of perfectly compact iron; but on cutting off pieces of it with chiſſels, the internal part was found full of cavities, as if the whole had been formerly in a fluid ſtate; on clearing away the earth from it, its length was found to be three yards, the breadth two yards and a half, and the thickneſs one third of a yard. The author aſcribes its production, with great probability, to a volcano; and he adds, that "it is an undoubted fact, that in theſe immenſe foreſts there exiſts a maſs of pure iron, in the ſhape of a tree with its branches," to which he aſſigns the ſame origin.

## PITTSBURGH, *December* 6.

A letter from Fort Harmar, at the Mouth of Muſkingum, received a few days ago, ſays, "Mr. Wilſon has been here, but is now gone up to the falls to bring down captain Brant and a number of Indians that are there. They are expected in here in a few days, when no doubt the buſineſs of the treaty will go on."

## PHILADELPHIA, *December* 18.

It appears, on the cloſe of the election, that the honourable Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, of Montgomery; Henry Wynkoop, of Bucks; Thomas Hartley, of York; George Clymer and Thomas Fitzſimons, of Philadelphia; Peter Muhlenberg, of Montgomery; Daniel Heiſter, of Berks; and Thomas Scott, of Waſhington, Eſquires, are duly elected repreſentatives of the people of Pennſylvania, in the congreſs of the United States. Two of theſe gentlemen were members of the federal convention, ſix of them were adopting members of the ſtate convention, all of them have been elected before to public employments by the voice of the people, and all are friends of the new conſtitution.

## RICHMOND, *December* 18.

*Extract of a letter, dated Montgomery, November 24, 1788.*

"A curious rencounter lately happened near the head of Sandy river. Three hunters of the name of Harriſon, the father and two ſons, were attacked by ſeven Indians, all of whom, except one, was only armed with bows and arrows. Two Indians were ſhot down at the firſt fire, and one of the white men was ſoon after wounded with an arrow: The Indians then advanced with their tomahawks, another was wounded to appearance mortally, with a riſle ball, and a fourth ſtabbed frequently with a ſcalping knife, when in cloſe quarters with young Harriſon. The remaining three immediately retreated, leaving our two young heroes maſters of the field, and to take care of their wounded father, which they faithfully did, by bringing him ſafe into the ſettlement.

## *Annapolis, January* 1.

### TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

YOU are at length called upon to perform the laſt thing on your part, for giving life, motion and vigour, to the new ſyſtem of government. It has hitherto triumped over all oppoſition—It's enemies are now "*in the laſt ditch.*" But deſpair will perhaps redouble their efforts, and the ſtrength of the whole will be directed to a point. Let their conduct in this one particular be imitated. Unite, and the work is complete.—

For the ſake of yourſelves and poſterity, for the honour of human nature, and the general good of mankind, let not your behaviour on this critical occaſion defeat all you have done. Daſh not thoſe elevated hopes, from the beginning, conceived by almoſt every good and wiſe man, that the faireſt experiment, the world ever ſaw, would ultimately be crowned with ſucceſs.

It has been aſſerted, and with a confidence which generally marks the aſſertors, that a majority of the people of Maryland are diſpoſed for amendments. The poſition is ſo far true, that the people wiſh ardently for the beſt poſſible form of government. They ſuppoſe the new conſtitution, as it is the work of man, muſt *ſomewhere* be defective. But it is not true, that

they perceive the neceſſity, or expedience, of any one amendment, or alteration, which hath yet been propoſed.—

That you are attached to the trial by jury; that you value, as you ought, the freedom of the preſs; that you are averſe from thoſe fetters, with which ſuperſtition and bigotry would enſlave the mind,—all this I ſtedfaſtly believe.—That the moſt ineſtimable mode of trial is done away; and that the privilege of declaring and publiſhing your opinions, and the right of worſhipping God in your own way, depend on a ſpeedy reviſion of the ſyſtem, is what no true federaliſt, that I know of, has ever yet admitted.

The particulars alluded to, conſtitute, as I am told, the "capital" objections of men, who would embrace the ſyſtem with only its leſs material faults. They muſt permit me to make ſome few remarks on a ſubject which, although trite and hackneyed, appears not yet fully underſtood—

If congreſs can claim no authority, independent of the conſtitution, and yet enjoys abſolute unlimited power; for what purpoſe, in the name of common ſenſe, and common ſenſe were particular powers enumerated and defined?

The conſtitution, I conceive, is a compact, according to which a number of ſtates have conſented to be governed, for the purpoſe of common defence and general welfare.

If the true conſtruction of this compact allow congreſs the right of legiſlating in all caſes whatever, he that would now reſtrain that abſolute power no further, than by preventing it from aboliſhing the trial by jury, ſhackling the preſs, and eſtabliſhing a national church, would allow them far greater authority, than any ſound federal expoſitor, I have yet heard, or peruſed.

Allow not declamation and ſophiſtry to bewilder your minds. Read carefully the conſtitution, and rely upon this,—that it requires no depth of ſcience to diſcover the meaning of a contract.—A form of government, being no more than a general agreement, entered into by each member of ſociety, muſt be conſtrued, like other agreements, according to the plain common acceptation of the words——

Suppoſe then an agreement between two men for the ſale of property from one to the other.—The vendor would be thought ridiculous in the laſt degree, ſhould he ſuppoſe it neceſſary to except and reſerve in the deed that part of his property, about which there was no bargain at all.—Suppoſe him to be ſeiſed of four tracts of land, and intending to convey only the firſt.—It would be a ſtrange mode of effecting his intent, ſhould the deed convey generally the whole of his real eſtate, *except* the three tracts therein deſcribed. The deed ought certainly to purſue the common mode of conveyancing, that is, it ſhould do no more than convey the firſt tract by expreſs words, deſcribing it, according to courſe and diſtance, or metes and bounds. I demand whether ſuch a deed would give the ſlighteſt pretext for the vendee to claim the other three tracts?

In like manner, my fellow-citizens, the conſtitution, or agreement of the whole people of America, is the only thing, which creates the powers of congreſs; when it enumerates and defines thoſe powers; when it contains no general clauſe, which, by the moſt ſtrained conſtruction, can confer unlimited authority; is it poſſible, a man of common ſenſe will believe, that congreſs may *rightfully* exerciſe power, not mentioned, or even alluded to, by the enumeration?

I ſay *rightfully*; becauſe if you will ſuppoſe congreſs wicked enough to contravene the plain meaning of the compact, and to uſurp authority, under an arbitrary conſtruction, you ought not to ſuffer congreſs, or any other body of men, to legiſlate for America. But, if you will have a legiſlative body for theſe United States, it can make only one difference, whether you ſay to them in effect—"Thus far may you legiſlate." Or whether you ſay thus—"Do as you ſhall think beſt, provided you deprive us not of the trial by jury, abridge the freedom of religion, reſtrain the preſs, levy more than a reaſonable proportion on the poll, &c. &c. &c.—The convention adopted the former mode of conferring the powers of government; and they did right. When men are conferring particular definite powers, they conſider cautiouſly every thing, which may be done under thoſe powers; but when men confer general power, limited only by expreſs reſervations and exceptions, they may probably omit ſuch exceptions, as may afterwards be found material.

I have ſpoken thus far with reſpect to the neceſſity of amendments.

To men of extreme caution, who ſay that amendments are expedient to quiet apprehenſion, (and ſuch indeed is the language of more than one ſtate convention,) I propoſe theſe ſimple queſtions.

May not the firſt congreſs remove every plauſible or rational objection; and cure every uneaſy ſcruple of the moſt timid mind, by a ſolemn declaration, to be entered on its journal, and depoſited in all the archives of America?

Is it not probable, that a wiſe federal congreſs will immediately adopt this method of at once blaſting oppoſition?

Would a declaration like this be held leſs ſacred than a bill of rights, ingraſted on the conſtitution?

I mean not, that the declaration, in any manner, ſhould be repugnant to the conſtitution.—I mean only, that it ſhould explain, according to the ideas of the beſt and wiſeſt federal men, thoſe parts (if any) which are dubious, or "broad" enough to afford pretext for arbitrary power.

Will it not be early enough to appoint a general convention, and thereby ſet all things afloat on a wild tempeſtuous ſea, when the firſt congreſs ſhall have failed of performing that, which every rational federaliſt expects and requires?

I ſhall not waſte time, in urging a conſideration, which hath often been ſuggeſted, and never once been anſwered.

The beſt body of men, America ever produced, an aſſembly of its heroes, patriots and ſages, devoted many months, to the moſt laborious and painful inveſtigation of truth; ſeeking light from the precious remains of antiquity; adverting to the experience of more modern times; contemplating our own haſty inſtitutions, and the evils reſulting from their defects; above all attending to documents of the various intereſts of the ſtates, with the manners, cuſtoms, habits and opinions, of a people, ſpread over this great and extended continent. Is it then conceivable, that an illiterate demagogue, or even the moſt ſagacious theoriſt, ſhall be able to point out with certainty, and correct, the errors of their ſyſtem? And if that body of men be capable of betraying their country, is it likely, that another general convention, choſen under the moſt unfavourable auſpices, will be more zealous to preſerve your rights, and promote your welfare?—Away then with the baneful project of a reviſal! Or wait, till time and experience ſhall demonſtrate the defects and miſtakes!

If with a proper frame of mind, you will attend to the foregoing conſiderations, I am perſuaded you will have no difficulty in concluding aright. You will perceive that the men, who are ſtedfaſt for a fair eſſay of the government, and the ſticklers for an immediate reviſion, compoſe two diſtinct ſeparate claſſes, as diſtant from each other in their wiſhes, as "Heaven is from earth."—The leaders of the latter appear well appriſed of the efficacy of names. They abhor a well known appellation. They once even contended for the name of "*federaliſts*," and wiſhed much to diſtinguiſh the friends of government by that of "*conſolidators*." They attempt now to introduce new epithets, and aſſume to themſelves, with humility, the diſtinction of "*democratic*," giving at the ſame time a more odious epithet to a vaſt majority of their fellow-citizens. For my part, I ſhall perſiſt, for ſome time to come, in the uſe of well known appellations.—The vices indeed of a democracy, too frequent aſſemblies of the people, inflammatory harrangues, popular tumours, violent proceedings, haſty deciſions, are all favourable to their views. In what manner *they* are truly "*democratic*," or how far their oppoſition manifeſts their attachment to the firſt great principle of a democracy, they ought themſelves to explain. This buſineſs, however, I preſume, they will not, in a body, undertake. For, although nothing can be more ſtrict than their union, their ideas of a federal conſtitution, or one government to pervade thirteen ſubſiſting ſtates, are no leſs diſcordant than their tempers and diſpoſitions.

To denominate a vaſt majority of the people "*ariſtocratics*" is indecent and abſurd. Can they point out in the conſtitution any one feature of an ariſtocracy?—It eſtabliſhes no permanent hereditary rank, no diſcrimination amongſt citizens.—No dignity, office, emolument or right, is confined to the "wealthy, or well-born," nor can they ſhew a poſſible intereſt, which any one man has in ſupporting the conſtitution, which is not common to men of all ranks, orders and denominations, to whom any regular efficient government is at all ſuitable. They ſpeak of the hopes of office; and individuals will undoubtedly look forward to office under governments of every kind. But to pretend, that the government has been adopted from this general expectation, is truly contemptible. No! my fellow-citizens, the reſtoration of national honour; ſecurity againſt foreign foes; an exemption from civil war; the regular adminiſtration of juſtice; a remedy againſt all the danger and horrors of anarchy and confuſion; theſe are the bleſſings expected generally from the new conſtitution.

In the ſtate of Pennſylvania the conteſt is happily over. The FEDERALISTS there ſaw the neceſſity of *union* to counteract *union*. At a general meeting they therefore agreed on a ticket, or a liſt of characters, to be ſupported with all their powers, at the enſuing election. It is not conceivable, that the ſame eight men ſhould be preferred to all others by twice as many thouſands. But the thouſands contemplated the common object.—They had prudence to perceive, that it was attainable only by concord and harmony; and that the union of thouſands could not exiſt without mutual ſacrifices of opinion. They have reaped the fruit of their wiſdom, and their ticket has moſt honourably prevailed.

The choice of repreſentatives to congreſs and electors of the preſidents ſhould be as diligently attended to by the citizens of each ſtate, as if each ſtate ſolely poſſeſſed the appointment. It is not wholly improbable, that the elections in this ſtate may be deciſive. Whether the moſt refined mode of electing repreſentatives has been adopted, I ſhall not preſume to ſay. With ſurpriſe and with ſorrow I perceived, during the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, nearly an equal diviſion on all momentous queſtions, relative to the new government. To recapitulate, or comment on, the proceedings in the houſe, is neither my wiſh nor intent. I reſpect the character of delegate. I know what is due to the whole body; and ſhall never preſume to cenſure publicly, but on the greateſt occaſions, and on the moſt thorough conviction. At this time I only remark, that, at meetings, out of the houſe, each diviſion agreed on a ticket.—I will not ſay that the federal ticket for repreſentatives has met my entire approbation. It was not on the whole agreeable to a ſingle man concerned in its formation. The thing was impoſſible. And yet, though I neither attended their meetings, nor agreed to their ticket, I ſhall moſt certainly ſupport it, ſo far as my ſuffrage and ſmall influence ſhall extend.

It is ridiculous for any ſingle man to imagine, that his ideas can be fully carried into effect. As however all things may depend on a proper repreſentation from this ſtate, and as I am ſatisfied that each man named in the ticket is ſtraight in his principles, and reſpectable for his character; I conſider it my duty, as a good citizen, to acquieſce; notwithſtanding my predilection for others who are leſs known to the public than to me.

I conjure you again, my fellow-citizens, by all the ties which bind you to your country, to conſider diſpaſſionately the ſubjects of this addreſs. You will be told, that it is an inſult for any ſet of men to preſcribe; that the formation of a ticket is an attempt to encroach on the freedom of election; that you ſhould make a determined point of treating it with contempt. You will be told, that a man's own *ſterling merit*, "*unconnected with tickets*" ſhould be the moſt powerful advocate; that you ſhould compare the ſeveral candidates, and prefer thoſe whom in your conſcience you ſhall think the beſt qualified.

You will be told this, and a great deal more by men who will purſue a far different line of conduct; by men, who at this moment may be meditating the diſappointment of Europe, as well as America in the choice of a preſident.—Their reaſoning is fallacious, and they mean, either that you ſhall throw away your votes, or do ſtill better for their purpoſe, by voting, as they ſhall openly, or indirectly recommend.

A man, diſaffected to the government, in the adminiſtration of which he wiſhes to ſhare, ſhould be obnoxious, in proportion to his abilities. The man likewiſe, whoſe ſentiments are locked up in the repoſitory of his own breaſt, deſerves not the confidence of either ſide.—A large ſhare of common ſenſe, experience, tried integrity, ſtrong motives of attachment to his country; theſe are the right qualifications of men to conduct the government. It requires not *genius*, nor firſt rate parts, or attainments, to diſcern the true intereſts of America.—I have lived long enough to ſee this ſubject in the proper point of view. Men of plain common ſenſe and experience ſee nothing through a falſe medium. They adapt all their ſchemes to the nature of things, ſuch as they are; and are ſeldom diſpoſed to give up ſubſtance for ſhadow. Ambition, that never failing attendant on ſplendid talents, makes them much ſeldomer a bleſſing than a curſe to their country. If in a ſtateſman they be joined to a good heart, how often do they ſuggeſt brilliant projects, the ſucceſs of which gives rather the ſhew than the reality of public good. If they be united with a depravity of ſoul, the perpetual ſucceſſion of ſchemes, in which every thing muſt yield to private views, produces, at the beſt, a dreadful diſorder in the ſtate, and wretchedneſs to individuals.——Is there not at leaſt an inconſiſtency in ſpeaking at one time of the danger that awaits us from congreſs degenerating into an ariſtocracy, and, at another time, recommending to your confidence the very men, who on all accounts may be moſt likely to ſacrifice the rights of citizens, and the deareſt intereſts of their country, on the unhallowed altars of ambition, avarice and revenge.

You have been lately warned of a deſign, which one might almoſt imagine to have been formed in a conclave of dæmons. To prefer a leader of faction to the ſaviour of his country! To a compariſon between the men what patriot would even condeſcend. To delineate the character of one would be a raſh and needleſs attempt. It is engraven on your hearts; and the bare ſound of his name calls forth ideas more lively, than all other words can convey.

There is a ticket for electors, which I conceive altogether unexceptionable. If their duty required ſuperior talents, the liſt might poſſibly be bettered. If it demanded only dignity of character, the ticket could not, on that account, be rejected. But when their buſineſs is to chooſe preſidents; when their eſſential qualifications are, knowledge of men, integrity and attachment to the federal cauſe; all which the candidates are known to poſſeſs; when they avow their determination of ſupporting, ſo far as their powers ſhall extend, the man againſt whom his maſked enemies dare not utter a wiſh; how are we to account for the ſetting up of another ticket? It contains indeed honourable names; but *by* whom and *for* what was it framed? Is it intended merely to ſtrengthen their intereſt? or is it ſeriouſly determined to ſtab the vitals of the government?—A wretch, capable of ſo damnable a plot, would be the moſt vehement in diſclaiming it. There is indeed no man of my acquaintance, whom I can even ſtrongly ſuſpect. But it is the part of wiſe men to run no needleſs hazards; and for giving preference to the laſt mentioned ticket there can be no poſſible motive connected with public good.

ARISTIDES.

Annapolis, December 27, 1788.

Subjoined are the *federal* tickets mentioned in the foregoing addreſs.

FEDERAL ELECTORS.

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|---|---|
| William Tilghman, | |
| William Richardſon, Colonel, | E. S. |
| William Matthews, Doctor, | |
| George Plater, Colonel, | |
| John Rogers, Chancellor, | |
| Alexander Contee Hanſon, | W. S. |
| Philip Thomas, Doctor, | |
| Robert Smith, Attorney. | |

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES.

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|---|---|
| Michael Stone, | |
| Joſhua Seney, | |
| Benjamin Contee, | E. and |
| William Smith, Merchant, | W. S. |
| George Gale, | |
| Daniel Carroll. | |

Anne-Arundel county, December 24, 1788.

To be SOLD, on Thurſday the 15th of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the plantation of THOMAS DEALE, deceaſed, near Herring Creek church,

SUNDRY NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women and children; ſome houſehold FURNITURE and STOCK. Credit will be given on giving bond with ſecurity. The terms will be further explained on the day of ſale.

10 7 16 JOSEPH DEALE, Executor.

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Annapolis, December 31, 1788.

WHEREAS ſome evil and ill diſpoſed perſon or perſons, have attempted (within theſe few nights) to deſtroy the play houſe, by ſetting to the back door and fill thereof;—and whereas if their wicked ſcheme had ſucceeded, the greater part of the houſes in that quarter of the city muſt inevitably have been deſtroyed, and public juſtice requiring that the author or authors of this wicked and helliſh act, ſhould be diſcovered and brought to condign puniſhment, a reward of five pounds will therefore be given to any perſon that will make a diſcovery of the author or authors of this diabolical attempt, ſo that he, ſhe or they, may be convicted thereof. / Hallam & Henry

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TAKEN up as a ſtray, by the ſubſcriber, at his plantation, near South river church, a dark bay COLT, about fourteen hands one inch high, neither docked or branded, appears to be riſing three years old. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

10 7 16 WILLIAM STEUART.

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Notice is hereby given, that purſuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of this ſtate, will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 20th day of January next, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder,

ALL that tract or parcel of LAND, lying on South-river, near to Mr. Brice T. B. Worthington's, called COVELL's COVE, containing 300 acres, more or leſs, and ſundry CATTLE and HORSES. Alſo, on the day following, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at London-town, the large brick dwelling HOUSE, where the ferry is now kept, and the LOTS thereto adjoining, with their improvements; two LOTS of GROUND oppoſite to the garden of Mrs. Mary M'Culloch, whereon are two ſmall dwellings; ſundry NEGROES, ſome articles of houſehold FURNITURE, to ſatisfy a debt due by mortgage from William Brown, of Anne-Arundel county, to the executors of James Dick. One third part of the purchaſe money, with intereſt, to be paid within twelve months from ſuch ſale; one other third part thereof, with intereſt, in two years from ſuch ſale, and the reſidue thereof, with intereſt, in three years from ſuch ſale. Poſſeſſion will be delivered immediately, on giving good ſecurity for the payments in manner aforeſaid, and a deed for the ſaid property will be given on payment of the purchaſe money and intereſt thereon. 6 w

MARY M'CULLOCH, CHARLES STEUART, JAMES M'CULLOCH, } Executors of James Dick.
WILLIAM STEUART, Truſtee.

N. B. Should either of the days of ſale prove wet or bluſtering, the ſale will be held the days following. 4

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THE PUBLIC are reſpectfully informed, that I offer myſelf at the enſuing election as an elector, to chooſe the PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT of CONGRESS.

J. A. THOMAS.

St. Mary's, December 20, 1788. 2 X

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Worceſter county, in the ſtate of Maryland, October 29, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES WILSON, of the county aforeſaid, intends to petition the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, praying an act to make good his title to a ſmall tract of land, purchaſed by the above JAMES WILSON of JOHN SMOCK, being part of YORKSHIRE and CONVENIENCY, containing ſeventy-one acres, bought at fifty ſhillings per acre; for the conveyance of which the above JOHN SMOCK gave a bond to the above J. WILSON, dated November 19th, 1784, with a penalty of four hundred pounds, and gave poſſeſſion of the land, but the above JOHN SMOCK moving into North-Carolina, has never returned to execute a deed of conveyance, agreeable to his contract. 2

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*Twenty Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in laſt month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his noſtrils are remarkably wide, he ſometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely ſenſible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, oſnabrig ſhirt, an old hat, ſhoes and ſtockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without ſleeves, and ſundry other cloaths—He has been ſeen near this town ſince he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforeſaid negro, and deliver him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that he may be got again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this ſtate and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788. 0

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# L O S T,

BETWEEN Annapolis and South river church, wrapped up in a piece of news-paper, about the ſum of twenty-eight pounds in gold. Whoever has or may find the ſaid money, and will deliver it to the printer of this paper, ſhall receive a generous reward. 2

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Anne-Arundel county, December 12, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of RICHARD PATTISON, deceaſed, late of Dorcheſter county, James's Iſland, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the line of Calvert, and all thoſe that have any juſt claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be ſettled.

JAMES PATTISON, ſon of WM. executor.

N. B. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring or dealing with my negroes, and I alſo forewarn all perſons from hunting with dog or gun on my plantation, as I am determined to put the law in force againſt ſuch offenders, without reſpect to perſons.

6 w. 2 JAMES PATTISON.

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Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Man Slave named GEORGE, a dark mulatto, about ſix feet high, ſlender made, with large and long arms, he has loſt one of his fore teeth, and has ſeveral remarkable ſcars on his face and neck, occaſioned by being ſeverely wounded with a knife by a fellow who attempted to murder him ſome time ago, one of theſe ſcars is below his under lip, another from the upper part of his right cheek acroſs his neck, and two others acroſs the back part of his neck, which have left marks reſembling thoſe frequently ſeen on Africans; he had on and took with him an oſnabrig coat and overalls, London brown ſuperfine broad cloth coat, a white linen jacket, two ſtriped jackets, a pair of yellow laſting breeches, white and brown thread ſtockings, white and brown linen ſhirts, new ſhoes and metal buckles. Whoever apprehends and delivers the ſaid ſlave to me at this place, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, including therein all charges whatever.

13 J. H. STONE.

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Annapolis, December 4, 1788.

The ſubſcriber hath IMPORTED, in the NANTES, captain SKINNER, from LONDON,

A GENERAL and valuable aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are earneſtly ſolicited to make immediate payment, in order to enable him to make good his remittances, and PREVENT TROUBLE.

4 X JOSEPH CLARK.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held on the firſt Wedneſday in January next, in Anne-Arundel county, at the city of Annapolis, for eight ELECTORS for the purpoſe of chooſing the PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, and for ſix REPRESENTATIVES to ſerve this STATE in the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES, agreeably to the act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this ſtate for chooſing a preſident and vice-preſident of the United States, and for the regulation of the ſaid elections.

3 X BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff.

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November 25, 1788.

## For S A L E,

EIGHT hundred and fifteen acres of LAND, being one third part of that valuable tract whereon general Lee formerly lived, including the dwelling plantation, with valuable meadows and comfortable improvements thereon; it is ſituated in Berkely county, Virginia, about ſix miles from Shephard's-town, and eight from Shanandore Falls, on Patowmack. As one half the purchaſe money muſt be paid in hand, and the balance within twelve months, the purchaſer who can make the neceſſary payments, may expect a great bargain. For terms apply to Mr. RICHARD WILLIS, living near the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in George-town. w 7

5 WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

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Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon thoſe who have accounts with them, for the ſame, whoſe receipt ſhall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; thoſe who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a perſon at their late ſtore on the Dock, or at the treaſury-office, ready to receive. 32

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

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Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

## For PRIVATE SALE,

SOME valuable LAND, lying in the Fork of Patuxent river, they are two tracts, called DUVALL's RANGE and OVEN-WOOD THICKSETT, adjoining, containing about ſix hundred acres, more or leſs; part of the land is cleared, with dwelling houſes, tobacco houſe and other houſes, a good apple orchard, ſeveral acres of fine meadow land cleared and ſowed, and much more that may be reclaimed; there is great plenty of wood and timber, a never failing ſtream, and a good mill ſeat. It will be ſold at one, two and three years credit, and in parcels to ſuit the purchaſers. Bond and approved ſecurity muſt be given, and the intereſt paid annually. Any perſon who inclines to purchaſe may view the premiſes and apply to t f

5 THOMAS CONTEE.

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Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the ſtate, as well as other individuals, are often in want of ſome kind of certificates, and at a loſs where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of caſh for them, are likewiſe at a loſs for a market, for want of ſome particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reaſonable terms.

The ſubſcriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their paſſing value, has induced him to offer his ſervice to provide, and inform thoſe that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will ſupply them with certificates, or caſh, at a ſhort notice, on reaſonable terms, on paying a moderate commiſſion. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treaſury, that live at a conſiderable diſtance, many of whom wiſh to make payments as they provide money for that purpoſe, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a ſmall payment; thoſe who are thus ſituated that wiſh to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furniſhed with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were preſent, by their

Humble ſervant,

13 JAMES WILLIAMS.

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## Twenty Guineas Reward.

Upper Marlborough, October 28, 1788.

WENT away from the ſubſcriber, on Friday laſt, a mulatto man named SIMON, a good blackſmith, twenty-eight years of age, five feet ten inches high, one of his ankles is larger than the other, carries himſelf pretty erect and of ſoft inſinuating manners; his mother and brothers live with Henry May, blackſmith, near South river church, where, it is probable, he may be ſecreted at times; his wife lives in Baltimore with Samuel Chaſe, Eſquire, ſo that he will, perhaps, divide his time between thoſe places. Ten guineas will be given to any perſon ſecuring the above fellow, ſo that I get him again, or the above reward, if brought home.

D. MAGRUDER.

All maſters of veſſels are hereby cautioned againſt taking him on board. 0 X

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Strawberry-hill, December 8, 1788.

## To be S O L D,

A VALUABLE tract of very rich LAND, lying near Weſt-river, formerly the property of colonel JOSEPH RICHARDSON, deceaſed. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing will view the land, and may know the terms of ſale, by applying to 10 w

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. A long credit will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money. 4

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December 15, 1788.

THE creditors of JOHN BROWN, deceaſed, are requeſted to produce, on the third Monday in February next, to the ſubſcriber, in the town of Vienna, in Dorcheſter county, their reſpective claims againſt the eſtate of the ſaid John Brown, properly authenticated. w 6

3 JOHN HENRY, Adminiſtrator.

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Kent county, November 13, 1788.

## WAS FOUND,

ON Wedneſday, the 12th day of November, on the eaſtern ſhore, oppoſite to the lower end of Pools-Iſland, a YAWL, about ſixteen feet long, with two oars in her, ſhe has a black bottom, is old, and a good deal out of repair. The owner will apply to the ſubſcriber, and may have her again on paying the charge of this advertiſement.

4 X JAMES LLOYD.

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THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to releaſe him from Montgomery county gaol, for debts which he is unable to pay.

X HENRY WATSON.

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*ANNAPOLIS:*
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